

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8521

號九十月三年三統宣

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1911.

一拜禮

號七十月四英港香

\$35 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

Telegrams.

TRouble IN CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, April 14.—
At Epornay fifty acres of the Moot et Chandon vineyards, as well as those at Vernez and Ay, have been uprooted.

CHINA AND DIPLOMACY.

(“SHUNGA PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.—
Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has memorialized the Throne for permission to come to the Capital to submit a number of important diplomatic questions.

An Imperial decree has been issued granting the Viceroy's request.

JAPANESE MINISTER.

ARRIVES IN PEKING.

(“SHUNGA PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.—
The Japanese Minister has arrived in Peking. Prince Ching has sent him an invitation to come to discuss important diplomatic questions to-day in his palace.

BRITISH SUBMIT PLANS.

THE FRONTIER TROUBLES.

(“SHUNGA PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.—
The British Minister in Peking has submitted the plans of the disputed territory, Picmen, to the Board of Foreign Affairs for consideration.

The President of the Board strongly opposed the plans, when compared with the suggestions from Viceroy Li, of Yunnan.

Suppressing Brigands.

(“SHAT PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.—
The British Minister in Peking has notified the Board of Foreign Affairs that the British troops stationed in Yunnan are for the purpose of suppressing the brigands there.

Telegrams.

THE RUSSIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, April 15th, 2 p.m.—
A St. Petersburg telegram states that in the Council of Empire, M. Stolypin defended the comp d'etat (by which the Tsar suspended the sittings of the Council and the Duma and issued a Ukase introducing local Councils in Poland, after this proposal had been rejected by the Council of Empire and the Duma).

The Council by 99 votes, to 53 re-affirmed its dissatisfaction with the unconstitutional action of the Premier, but as the majority does not represent two-thirds of the votes the Tsar cannot be petitioned and the matter therefore drops.

CHINA OPPRESSED.

RUSSIA STILL COVETOUS.

(“SHUNGA PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.—
The Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg has telegraphed to Peking stating that changes have been taking place in the Russian Cabinet, and the attitude towards China is more oppressive than before.

He urged the Chinese government to take immediate steps to alter matters.

Poor old China will “surrender completely to the Russian demand.” Of course. What can you expect of a country where even the hens don't dare say their souls are their own—eggs 6 cents a dozen?—“Times,” Shroveport, La.

THE FAMINE.

PROVISIONS DETAINED.

(“SHUNGA PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.—
The American provisions on the way to relieve the sufferers in Anhwei has been detained by the Customs authorities. The American Consul has telegraphed to the Viceroy of Nanking to instruct the Customs authorities to allow the provisions to proceed to their destination.

Telegrams.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, April 16th, 7.15 a.m.—
Servia has obtained assurances from the Emperor Francis Joseph that he will receive King Peter, who will probably visit the Emperor at Buda Pest in May.

MEXICAN UPRISING.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, April 15, 2 p.m.—
President Taft, through the State Department, has notified Mexico that battles like that at Aguaprieta, near the American border, could not in future be permitted.

The insurgent leader has been similarly notified through the U.S. War Department.

FRENCH PRESIDENT.

PROCEEDS TOWARDS TUNIS.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, April 17, 7.50 a.m.—
The report comes from Paris that President Fallieres has proceeded towards Tunis.

FOREIGN LOAN.

(“SHUNGA PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.—
The foreign loan from the four countries will be issued at less than 6 per cent.

CRISIS IN NANKING.

MONEY WANTED.

(“SHUNGA PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.—
Owing to the tightness of the money market in Nanking, a crisis is imminent.

ANOTHER LOAN ADVOCATED.

(“SHUNGA PO” SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.—
The Governor of Kiangsi has memorialized the Throne to raise a foreign loan of Tls. 2,000,000.

Telegrams.

FIGHTING IN ARABIA.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, April 17, 7.50 a.m.—
A Router message from Sanaa, dated the 7th inst., states that Rizatrey, after defeating and dispersing the rebels at Mot-neli, entered Sanaa on the 4th.

The Turkish casualties are reported to be small, including two officers killed. The insurgents suffered a more severe loss.

Izzat Pasha, with the main army, entered on the 5th and a grand review was held on the 6th inst.

GIRLS WORTH 20,000 DOLLARS.

SEIZED IN SAN FRANCISCO BOARDING HOUSE.

Six Chinese slave girls valued at \$20,000, who had been smuggled into the States, were seized last month in a San Francisco boarding house.

Only after a protracted search were they found. They had been built in behind a false cupboard, and were found cringing there in the darkness when at last the door was chopped down.

The traffic in these girls has grown very large of late. It has been ascertained that one of the girls, Chan Kun, for whom no less a sum than gold dollars 3,500 was paid, was smuggled into America in a compartment built under the bunkers of the s.s. Mongolia and covered up with the coal. “She confessed that a coolie trimmer every day dug his way into her retreat and gave her food and water. One can imagine the horrors of such a trip.”

The beautiful Kum Ling, who is half Chinese half Filipino, absolutely baffles the authorities. They cannot find out where she came from, and she will not speak.

The other girls all came in on spurious marriage certificates.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

MONGOLIA AGAIN CARRIES CONTRABAND.

Latest San Francisco papers to hand contain reports of a big seizure of opium on board the s.s. Mongolia.

It took place on the night of March 13, and 222 tins of prepared opium were taken. It was found behind some panelling; and when the mails left the authorities were busy ripping the same from staterooms and elsewhere in the expectation of finding more of the drug.

The seizure is valued at 4,480 gold dollars.

CHINESE MERCHANT MARRIES ACTRESS.

Vancouver, Wash., March 8.—
Anita Deschontz, 22 years old, a vaudeville actress, who formerly played in a company with Willie Collier, was married to-day to Low Ting, a wealthy Chinese merchant, 36 years old, of Hoquiam, Wash., by Lloyd Davis, justice of the peace. The bride is of Spanish parentage, and her home is in Pittsburg, Pa. Low Ting owns a clothing store and restaurant in Hoquiam. He was born in San Francisco and is a member of the Baptist church.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

HOW OTHERS SEE US.

China does not intend that Japan shall eclipse her in the matter of higher education. The governor-general of Hongkong after several months in Great Britain has returned with a pledged \$500,000 endowment for the founding of a university. Another similar institution is to be located in north China by another group of educators. As the British are interested it may mean the spread of the English language in the vast empire.

China has awakened to the need of advanced university advantages. This is indicated in the new railway school at Peking, wherein Chinese students, qualified therefore by service elsewhere, pursue advanced work calculated to fit them for constructing and operating railways. In short, throughout the empire there is a perception of the practical advantages of a thorough training of the Chinese for an industrial, commercial and general economic development. China is certainly awakening, and the results may surprise the world.—“Globe,” Boston.

CANTON NEWS.

(THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLEGED MALTREATMENT BY CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

Canton, April 16.

Some days ago Mr. Chan Wai Po, member of the Self-Government Society, was ill-treated and insulted by a foreign Customs employee on board a steamer bound from Canton to Hongkong. The sufferer reported the outrage to the Customs Commissioner, who now resolves to check this form of misconduct, as he considers many of them have been exceeding their authority in searching the luggage of passengers, and maltreating them. Mr. Chan has been asked by the Customs Commissioner, to come to the Customs and give evidence against the employee, to-day, while two eye witnesses have been also requested to attend.

SHEEP AND TAXES.

Mr. Kwok Chik On has sent in a petition to the Tao tai of Consular, for the privilege of collecting a tax of 50 cents on each head of sheep in Canton and Honan, offering to pay two thousand dollars towards the maintenance of the Canton police. The Tao tai minutes that although there are not many sheep butcheries in Canton, the 50 cents on each head will certainly exceed, by far, the amount the petitioner has offered to pay towards the expenditure in the upkeep of the police force. He asks the petitioner to find out the number of butcheries in Canton and Honan, and the number of sheep daily slaughtered in these places, and also to submit particulars of same to the Tao tai for checking and approval.

MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

Two days ago, the gentry of Tai Tung Kuk, Namhoi, handed over a prisoner to the Namhoi Magistrate for punishment, who is guilty of manslaughter, having killed his elder brother's wife. When tried by the magistrate the prisoner admitted his guilt, and declared that he was so much provoked by his sister-in-law's refusal to advance him a loan, that he inflicted three nasty wounds on her head with his chopper, with the result that she died from the effects of the wounds a short time afterwards.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. Warrier Barnes and Co., of Manila, report in their fortnightly circular, that the hemp market has weakened for medium and lower grades, but that prime marks are in active demand at full prices. After the Easter Holidays a change is expected. Sugar prices continued to lift, the copra market ruled quiet, and rice was temporarily weak.

RECENT MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS.

A NEW ORDINANCE.

A Motor Car Ordinance has been prepared and will be published at an early date. Its necessity has been more than amply demonstrated by the number of recent accidents, due to a great extent to the Chinese who walk about looking in any direction but the one in which they are going; quite a number of them seem to be deaf to the unmistakable sounds of a car's approach. The ordinance will define areas in which cars will be totally prohibited, but Queen's Road, Connaught and the Praya will, under restrictions, be open to motor traffic.

Again, we understand that cars will be allowed to use only certain cross streets to reach the higher levels, while in others they will not be allowed at all. The maximum speed of cars has really not yet been definitely settled, but in no case will a speed of twenty miles an hour be exceeded even in the outlying districts. Provision is being made—and rightly too—for the total prohibition of cars travelling up and down Battery Path, as this is a narrow path distinctly dangerous to all pedestrians and those using chairs. Our only surprise is that it has not been prohibited before now. Yesterday afternoon about 4 p.m. a Buick car, No. 2, in charge of a Chinese, rushed up the path, and had there been chairs coming down an accident might easily have occurred.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[VIA MANILA.]

Washington, April 12.—Senator William J. Stone, Democrat, from Missouri, to-day declared in a speech before the senatorial body that the persistent rumours of war which are appearing in the press through the country, are being given out by government administrative officials as part of a comprehensive scheme having for its ultimate purpose the increase of our navy to the rank of the great European powers. Senator Stone stated that the reports of Japanese activities in Mexico were in the main calculated to arouse public demands for a great naval force for the protection of our vast coast-lines, upon which pressure could be brought to bear on the Congressional bodies for increased appropriations with which to construct new warships of the super-Dreadnought type.

Washington, April 12.—President Taft's Canadian reciprocity measure will be considered by the House of Representatives Thursday, April 13. The decision was reached at a conference of committee chairmen and Speaker Champ Clark, after the announcement from the White House that in the event of the reciprocity bill becoming a law the President would allow the solons in special session to deliberate upon such other measures as they might deem important.

SAM MAHONEY, CHINAMAN.

STARTLES UNITED STATES COURT JUDGE.

“Call Samuel Mahoney,” said one of the Police court judges of San Francisco recently, and in response to the summons a small, meek Chinaman appeared in the witness box.

“No allee same Samuel Mahoney,” he said. “B'long volly good business name. Before time I belong all same Leo Wong Ho. Sam Mahoney more better.”

“Are you sure you're not Oppenheim or Andersen?” asked the Judge.

“Suah,” replied the Chinaman with the Irish name. “I no savvy this Popyhine.”

Eventually the case against “Mahoney”—cruelty to animals—was dismissed.

MARTIAL SPIRIT AROUSED IN CHINA.

DR. ROSSITER SPEAKS.

China is on the threshold of a great awakening. The men are cutting off their queues. The women are removing the bindings from their feet. Many of the Christian churches are self-supporting. These and many other evidences of the great change that may be expected shortly in the vast Eastern Empire were given in an address by the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand avenue and Dean street, Brooklyn. Dr. Rossiter is now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Manila, but served as a missionary for many years in the southern portion of China. The subject of his talk was “The Kingdom in Canton.”

Dr. Rossiter first described the city of Canton. He said it was situated on the Pearl River; that 65,000 of its inhabitants lived on boats, and that there were 2,000,000 in the city proper. They were alert, he said, and one had to get up early in the morning to get ahead of them in business; but they are also superstitious. The city is up to date as far as possible, having electric lights, telephones, policemen and some effort at a sanitary system, but it has no electric railways, as the streets are only six feet wide.

“Recently,” said Dr. Rossiter, “five men cut off their queues in Canton.” Others are doing the same thing everywhere. Not long since an edict was issued, giving permission for men to have their queues taken off, but requiring them to retain their present mode of dress. This has a greater significance than appears on the surface. It means a martial China. The Chinese never liked to take part in a rough and tumble fight, because their queues presented such an advantage to their opponent, but with the removal of the queues, this disadvantage will disappear and they will no longer stand for the abuse they have in the past.

“The women, who, up to this time, have been kept most carefully in houses, are now appearing in the streets. Societies to bring about the unbinding of their feet, are being organized, and everywhere there are signs of a great awakening. God bless China, and may the churches realize that the time has come for the beginning of a great work in China. In Canton there are ten Christian schools, with an enrolment of 10,000, which turn out 2,000 graduates each year. These circulate through the entire country, and are going to make China Christian by and by.”

Dr. Rossiter said that in Canton there were fifteen churches and ten street chapels, with a membership of 30,000, where fifty-two years ago there were only four Christians. In the whole empire, he said, there were 600,000 Christians.

THE POET OF HUNGER.

We have heard so much of late of unemployment and the miseries it entails that a volume of verse issued from Rowton House, London, on hunger will be welcomed by many whose sympathies go out to those without work. The author is Mr. W. A. Mackenzie, and we give the two following extracts from his work:—

Most men wu'k to get enough to eat
To 'ave the stren'th to wu'k to get enough
To eat to 'ave the stren'th to wu'k, to—Yuss!
So we go rained the ruddy ring o' rowers.

Or, more bitterly and succinctly still,
The Bolly-need screams its scarlet truth—
“one thing only is worthy and good:
Food!”

The book is issued by Blackwood.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
 RESERVE FUND.....15,000,000
 Total.....\$30,000,000
 RECEIVED LIABILITY OF THE
 PHILIPPINES.....\$15,000,000

CORPORATE DIRECTORS:
 Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick - Chairman
 G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Deputy Chairman
 F. H. Armstrong, Esq.,
 G. Bullock, Esq.,
 A. Forbes, Esq.,
 G. H. Harcourt, Esq.,
 G. E. Gubbay, Esq.,
 H. A. Bickel, Esq.,
 H. A. Bickel, Esq.,
 H. A. Bickel, Esq.,

CHIEF MANAGER:
 Hongkong - N. J. STABH.
 Shanghai - H. E. B. HUSTON.
 LONDON BANKERS - LONDON CITY
 AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG - INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
 per annum on the daily balance.
 ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
 For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
 N. J. STABH, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
 conducted by the HONGKONG
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 CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
 on application.
 INTEREST on deposits is allowed
 at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 Depositors may transfer at their option
 balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
 AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
 FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
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 For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
 BANKING CORPORATION,
 N. J. STABH, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
 CHARTER 1853.
 HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
 PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
 RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
 RECEIVED LIABILITY OF
 PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CUR-
 RENT ACCOUNT at the rate
 of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
 Balances.
 On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
 4 per cent.
 On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
 3 1/2 per cent.
 On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
 2 1/2 per cent.
 Wm. DICKSON,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 21st Mar., 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 24,000,000
 RESERVE FUND... " 16,850,000
 Head Office - YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
 TOKIO. HANKOW.
 KOBE. TIENTSIN.
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HONGKONG - INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of
 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
 Balance.
 On fixed deposit -
 For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.
 " 6 ".....3 1/2 " "
 " 3 ".....2 1/2 " "
 " 1 ".....2 " "
 TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000
 RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$3,250,000
 Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: -
 60 Wall Street, New York.
 LONDON OFFICE: -
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LONDON BANKERS:
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ALL OVER THE
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THE Corporation transacts every
 description of Banking and Ex-
 change Business, receives money on
 Current Account at the rate of 2 per
 cent. per annum on daily balances and
 accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
 rates: -
 For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 " 3 1/2 " "
 For 3 " 2 1/2 " "
 For 1 " 2 " "

GEO. HOGG,
 Manager.
 No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, 30th Feb., 1911. [19]

Banks

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE
BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY
 PAID-UP.....Sh. Tals 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE - SHANGHAI.
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS - BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
 Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,
 Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,
 Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
 THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
 BANK, LIMITED.
 DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
 AGENTS.

DIRECTOR DER DISCOUNTGESELL-
 SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current
 Account DEPOSITS received on terms
 which may be learned on application.
 Every description of Banking and
 Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

Public Companies

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
 TWENTY-SECOND ORDIN-
 ARY GENERAL MEETING of the
 SHAREHOLDERS will be held at
 the Company's Office, St. George's
 Building, on TUESDAY, the 25th
 April, 1911, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for
 the purpose of presenting the Report
 of the Directors, together with a State-
 ment of Accounts to 28th February,
 1911, and electing Directors and
 Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
 Company will be CLOSED from the
 11th to the 25th April, 1911, both
 days inclusive.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
 GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 6th April, 1911. [1036]

CHINA TRADERS' INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
 FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY
 YEARLY MEETING of the Com-
 pany will be held at its Head Office,
 No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong,
 on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April,
 1911, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose
 of receiving the report of the Directors
 together with the statements of account
 to 31st Dec., 1910, and of declaring
 dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
 Company will be CLOSED from 16th
 April to the 26th April, both days
 inclusive.
 By Order of the Board,
 C. MONTAGUE EDE,
 Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [986]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
 THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDIN-
 ARY YEARLY MEETING of the
 Society will be held at its Head Office,
 No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong,
 on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April,
 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of
 receiving the report of the Directors
 together with the statements of account
 to 31st December, 1910, and of declar-
 ing Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
 Society will be CLOSED from 16th
 April to the 26th April, both days in-
 clusive.
 By Order of the Board,
 C. MONTAGUE EDE,
 Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [985]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-
SURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
 J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing
 Director.
 A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
 S. B. Neil, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

ASTRONG British Corporation Re-
 gistered under Hongkong Ordina-
 nces and under Life Assurance Com-
 panies' Acts, England.
 Insurance in Force.....\$7,855,885.00
 Assets.....8,415,250.00
 Income for Year... 3,566,559.00
 Insurance Fund.....8,216,813.00

LEFFERTS
 KNOX, Esq.,
 District Manager.
 B. W. TAPE, Esq.,
 District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
 C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector,
 Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD.
 HONGKONG.
 Sir Paul Chater, Kt., O.M.G.
 T. F. Hough, Esq.
 C. J. Lafrentz, Esq.

Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [810]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about
 the DATES named:-

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

LONDON and
 ANTWERP via
 SINGAPORE,
 PENANG,
 COLOMBO,
 & PORT SAID
 BOMBEY.....About } Freight and
 Capt. W. H. S. Hall n. } 19th Apr. } Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE
 & YOKOHAMA
 SUMATRA.....About } Freight and
 Capt. W. H. S. Hall n. } 20th Apr. } Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE
 & YOKOHAMA
 PESHAWAR.....About } Freight and
 Capt. E. W. Bruce n. } 30th Apr. } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
 Hongkong, 15th April, 1911.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
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NAPLES, GENOA,
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 TAR, SOUTHAMP-
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 "KLEIST".....About the end of
 Capt. O. Pahnke n. } April.
 (T. 17,000)

MANILA, YAP,
 ANGAUR, MAROS,
 SAMARAI, NEW-
 GUINEA, BRISBANE,
 SYDNEY & MEL-
 BOURNE.....
 "PRINZ WALDEMAR".....SATURDAY,
 Capt. F. Isoko n. } 22nd April,
 (T. 6,100) } at Daylight.

KUDAT & SANDAKAN {
 Capt. F. Sombill n. } April.
 (T. 6,000)

KOBE & YOKOHAMA {
 Capt. D. Lenz n. } About TUESDAY,
 (T. 6,000) } 2nd May.

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 New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.
 Hongkong, 6th April, 1911. [7]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1909.

A. F. DAVIES,
 Manager. [25]

GRAND HOTEL,

No. 2, Queen's Road Cen'ra',

Telephone 197.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
HOTEL.

MANAGEMENT AND CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

Special rates for families on application.

F. REICHMANN,
 Proprietor.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1911. [857]

OPEN AIR SKATING RINK

AT

BELLE VIEW HOTEL,

Telephone No. 907.

SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Admission 25 cents.

5 P.M. to 8 P.M.

9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday commencing
 from 4.30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER,
 Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1911. [25]

Hotels.

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under
 entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent
 Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRIGONIER, and
 separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms
 moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,

Proprietor.

Telephone: 170

N. BLUMENTHAL,

Manager

Telegram: "Astor."

[24]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong 22nd July, 1910. [27]

Correspondence Invited. HARRIS & HIBBERD. Props.

BAGUIO HOTEL.

The Mountain Capital's New and Modern Hotel

BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Hot and Cold Baths. Excellent Cuisine.

Running Water in Each Room.

LIVELY STABLE and GARAGE IN CONNECTION.

Rates: 5 and 6 Posos per Day. Special Monthly Rates. [802]

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR

& CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road

Central.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1911. [2]

We can prove to you by facts and figures that
 it always pays to buy a

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

We can prove to you that this would be equally true if the
 price of the REMINGTON TYPEWRITER were many
 times what it is.

In other words, if you
 get another machine
 gratis, you could still
 many times better af-
 ford to buy a
 REMINGTON.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
 HONGKONG AND CANTON.

General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

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THE COMMERCIAL
CONSCIENCE.

"What price the commercial
 conscience?" somebody inquired,
 as he put down the evening paper
 which appeared to have prompted
 this inquiry. "I suppose the
 commercial conscience exists.
 Does it, Jimmy?"

The man on the sofa, on the
 other side of the little smoke-room
 table, represented commerce to
 date: Eton, Trinity, Lord's Blue,
 junior partner in the paternal
 concern, with a modest conviction
 that the concern had got a good
 thing in the junior partner.

"It exists," he replied, judicial-
 ly. "In fact, if it did not exist,
 we should be obliged, as Voltaire
 remarked in another connection,
 to invent it."

"It pays, then?"
 "On the whole - yes. But it
 is indispensable. Without the
 commercial conscience - not ne-
 cessarily their commercial con-
 science - people wouldn't get on
 at all. It's the thing that enables
 you to deal with the commercial
 picaroon, and make it unpleasant
 for the holder of the Jolly
 Roger."

"What's the law for?"
 "In a general way, the law is
 the expression of the commercial
 conscience. But, on the whole,
 the law is not nearly so effica-
 cious. Take that deal we were
 talking about. The dealer saw
 his way to make six or seven
 hundred per cent. out of it. The
 other man didn't know. The deal
 came into Court. The Court
 decided that the deal was off.
 The dealer had the costs to pay.
 That was all the law did to him.
 But he has to reckon with the
 commercial conscience. And that
 is against him. If there were no
 such thing as a commercial con-
 science, this would not be so.
 That's where it pays. Rather a
 low-down view? Not at all!

Quite common sense. A busi-
 ness is run to pay; and, if
 it pays to run it in a commer-
 cially conscientious way, it
 follows that it pays to discour-
 age the picaroon. The picaroon,
 with only the law against him,
 would have a too high old time of
 it. He very often does, as it is.
 He very often ignores the com-
 mercial conscience as some people
 ignore the Decalogue, and makes
 his pile in spite of both. But very
 often is not always, and you will
 find enough of him who wish to
 goodness they had left picaroon-
 ing alone to satisfy you that here
 is a conscience that can smite
 pretty hard.

"A police weapon? Infinitely
 more effective! Ask the picaroon
 what it feels like. He'd rather be
 batonned any day? No; nor is
 it a manufactured article. There
 actually are people who go to sit
 in offices, and run a business, who
 do not leave outside the conscience
 that regulates their lives, else-
 where. The collective conscience
 of these people constitutes the
 commercial conscience, and the
 common sense of it is so evident
 that you see those taking stock in
 it whose extra-business methods
 of procedure may not always ex-
 hibit conscientiousness as their
 prominent feature.

"Commercial rivalry? Of
 course there is! Or the game
 wouldn't be worth playing. But
 commercial rivalry may be cricket
 all the same. And if you want a
 sporting definition of commercial
 conscientiousness, call it 'cricket,'
 and you've got it!" - W. F. W.

OUR DIARY.

Monday, 17th April.

Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15

p.m.

Empire Cinematograph, 9.15

FASHION IN PARIS.

DOOM OF THE HAIREM SKIRT.

There is small doubt now about the fate of the harem-skirt, for, although every one talks about it still, and the fashion papers this week give several paragraphs about it, yet every one feels that it will not become general. As I said a week or two ago, it will be worn in the house for very intimate receptions perhaps, but not in public and, instead of being in the very least suggestive of emancipation for women, it will, on the contrary, point to the fact that women are pining for the life of the indolent East. If in serge and worn out of doors, of course, the tale is a different one, but very few women will venture on this, as the public has not been kind to the minnequins who appeared at Antoin in such garments.

A FEW SUMMER DRESSES.

It is rather early days to speak of these, may be, but I have seen such pretty ideas that I feel I must tell them to somebody. One charming dress was in fine white voile de soie, and it was trimmed with frills of parma violet mousseline. The corsage had a fichu edged with a violet frill, the long, tight, gathered sleeves had wrist frills of violet, and the full tunic, which was slit down the front and rounded about the feet, was also edged with violet. A summer tailor-made was in periwinkle poplin, made with a short, moderately tight skirt, with a straight panel in front and bands of soutache near the edge of the skirt at the sides, but not running all round. The coat had a short waist-line, and was soutache round the edge to match the skirt; the three-quarter sleeves had full cream lace frills, and a cream lace frill fell across the soutache shawl collar. A simple morning dress was in striped black and white cotton, falling straight, and very slightly full, from a leather waist-belt, the sleeves were short and untrimmied to the elbow, and a long-sleeved, coarse lace guimp was worn under the dress, which had a trimming of tiny pale blue bows, very dainty and quite easy to replace when soiled.

Another creation was a simple dress in green silk-serge, with gathered bolero, caught into a bow of the same material at the back. The collar is on old gold and silver embroidery, with a second collar in spotted green and gold silk, the same material showing in an under-skirt which simulates the bolero.

SOME PRETTY HATS.

Almost all the hats of the moment suggest the toque, and they are worn off the face. Consequently we are advised to wear veils with them. Black and white veils are most becoming to pale skins, and they are not trying to the eyes. A little white Tegal hat shown the other day was charming; it was a little bit like a pierrot hat in shape, but the brim was wider, and it was trimmed with two black velvet quills fastened on to the hat by a sharp little bow of cherry velvet. Another hat of the same form, but more masculine, was in pastel blue lace draped lightly over crinoline, and turned up with a band of white straw, embroidered in blue and grey, and two quills embroidered in the same tones of blue and grey as the brim, formed the only trimming. The bow-toque in Liberty is also a favourite, for it takes the winds of March with untroubled mien. A draped crown, more or less round, then a big, two-fanned bow is set either at the back or in front according to the type of face it is to surmount. The turban of satin or short gauze is also to the fore, with one up-standing feather, aigrette, or fantasy; the flower toques are as yet rare. A wreath of tiny roses or forget-me-nots, and striped ribbon, with just one knot of flowers, are also popular trimmings and they are all very easy to manipulate when a fresh trimming for an old hat is needed.

THE POPULARITY OF THE LONG DRESS.

The long dress for afternoon wear is certainly becoming more popular, and at one of the big dressmakers this week some dresses were to be seen which expressed both dignity and grace, without being either too ample for comfort or too long for cleanliness. There is no doubt about it, the long dress is in-

initely more graceful for the house, and one is so very tired of seeing really stately women in ungraceful dresses. At a "musical" the other day there was a quaint mixture of old and new in fashions. The old, by which I mean the last season dresses, were all short and tight, so that when their wearers sat down and unthinkingly crossed one foot over the other, there was an undug show of feet and ankles, and a general look of topheaviness. The new dresses showed sleek-like hips, fuller draperies from above the knees downwards, and short, pointed trains, some ending with a fringe or tassels, and all slightly weighted. There was no comparison when a question of grace came in, and one may be sure that before the summer is over we shall look upon a short reception dress, whether for afternoon or evening, as quite out of date, except for a very young girl.

LITTLE COATS AND CROSS-OVERS.

There are numbers of dear little coats and cross-overs of tulle, or even of other and lighter materials, which will be very welcome for summer wear. Very often they are made in different colours from the dress itself, black on navy blue, green on black, old-rose on grey, or vice-versa, and Persian silk in many colours over sapphire blue. Some have sleeves, short ones, some are sleeveless, and a favourite trimming is a little ruche of the material, or a ball fringe. Some look rather like Russian blouses, fastening under the arms; others are cross-overs, and hugen behind with a loop, through which one long end is passed; and, again, some just slip on like little jackets, and fly open from the chest. The same garments look equally charming in mousseline of two shades or colour superposed, and a big mousseline muff is a note of coquetry which may be allowed. In fact, with a good deal of time at one's disposal, a certain amount of intelligence, and a clever maid, wonders may be worked in dress nowadays, even though one's income is very moderate. (Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE ALDRISHT RAGGING SCANDAL.

Speaking in the House of Commons last month Mr. Byles asked the Secretary of State for War "whether his attention had been called to an incident a few days ago, after dinner at the officers' mess of the Army Service Corps at Aldershot, when a quarrel arose between two young officers bearing foreign names were irritated by the persistent ridicule of their comrades; whether several officers had been reprimanded and two placed under arrest; and what punishment, if any, had been administered."

Mr. Haldane replied that he had received from the Commanding Officer at Aldershot a denial that any quarrel took place in the Army Service Corps officers' mess. No such incident had occurred, and no officer had been reprimanded. (Opposition cheers.) From other inquiries made he found that no incident bearing any similarity to that referred to had taken place. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Byles asked if the right hon. gentleman was aware that in several highly respectable newspapers on Sunday week and in the "Times" the previous day the alleged incident was described in great detail. Did he suggest that there was no foundation at all for that story?

Mr. Haldane: What I suggest is that it was nothing but unfounded gossip, which had got into the Sunday newspapers. (Opposition cheers.)

HAYTI'S REIGN OF TERROR.

A telegram last month from Cap Haytien (Hayti) states that a famine is threatened there, as the peasants, terrified at the state of the country, are no longer bringing in food supplies to the town. As a result of the continued arrests of revolutionaries, the prisons are crowded and the arrested persons are chained together in pairs. Only military persons and foreigners are permitted to walk in the streets, and the greater part of the civilian population is in hiding.

CORONATION SEASON FASHIONS.

The decree has gone forth. Art in its relation to men's apparel has become insistent, and the Coronation year is to be marked by changes. Messrs. Pope and Bradley have taken the lead in displaying some striking models. The frock coat is in danger. As a symmetrical garment it is declared to be inferior to the morning coat. Where the frock coat suits the figure of very few men, the morning coat suits nine out of every ten and almost every man under the age of fifty. Therefore, though the frock coat may be worn by the decree of the Lord Chamberlain by civilians at the Coronation ceremony, the smartest men will all adopt the black or Oxford grey morning coat with very narrow corded edges for general social wear.

The most popular shade for lounge suits is to be brown. The manufacturers have made thousands of pieces of brown Saxony and worsted this season in every conceivable shade, and the tones are so excellently blended that they are bound to appeal to the most critical taste.

With regard to evening dress, suits the new style with the long pointed front running in unison with the vest has come to stay. The coat is declared to be an infinite improvement upon any previous fashion, and the symmetry has been so carefully studied that it is certain to have a vogue of many years.

EXPRESS SPEED AT SEA.

To a foreigner in China cooped up in bad weather in the cabin of a house-boat which is being "tracked" against wind and tide, the idea of travelling at express speed through, or rather over, the water would appeal with more than ordinary force. We have all experienced the first: we might soon see the second. All that would be necessary would be to take a trip home via the Canal, "stop off" at Malta, Genoa, Marseilles, or any other convenient port, and go thence to sea, the aquatic sports, races, etc., at Monte Carlo. There might be seen races for motor boats of all descriptions, resulting in the gathering together of the swiftest craft the world has ever seen.

When the last mail left home, the Duke of Westminster had just had launched for him a motor hydroplane of 800 horse power but only 50 ft. long—the Brunhilde, which is expected to make 45 knots an hour. That will be seen by a very simple calculation to be the average speed of ordinary express-trains. Many people do not know exactly what a "knot" means. Strictly speaking the word is used of the actual knots tied in the cord attached to the old-fashioned ship's log, which are so arranged as to measure the one hundred and twentieth part of a sea or nautical mile, which is 6,080 ft. long instead of the 5,280 ft. of the land mile. When the word "knot" means the nautical mile it is strictly correct, spelling is "naut." From these figures it is seen that 33 sea miles are equal to 38 land miles. Hence a little sum in rule of three will discover that the 45 "knots" which are expected of the Brunhilde are equal to nearly 52 miles an hour.

That means running down to Woolwich in a quarter of an hour and beating our local trains hollow. What does it mean on the Atlantic, supposing the speed to be kept up? From Liverpool to New York is 3,060 miles. At 52 miles an hour this distance would take not quite 59 hours, that is to say, 2 days, 11 hours. We think that no further calculation or argument is necessary to prove that the advent of the British Brunhilde is an event of world-wide import.—(Shanghai Mercury.)

TEN LINERS RACE.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd s.s. George Washington, which left New York early last month in company with nine other Atlantic liners, arrived at Plymouth after a stormy passage, being the first of the ten vessels to reach Europe. The American liner St. Louis was only six hours behind. The St. Louis was carrying the mail, the United States postal officials having anticipated that she would be the winner of the race.

AUCTIONS.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-MORROW, the 18th day of April, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Bonham Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 5th April, 1904, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Area in Square Yards	Area in Square Meters	Area in Hectares
1	1.18	11,515.6	1,317	110	13.97
2	1.18	11,515.6	1,317	110	13.97

Hongkong, 17th April, 1911. [1054]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-signed have received instructions from E. C. Wilks, Esq., who is giving up Housekeeping, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th and 20th of April, 1911, commencing each day, at 2 p.m., at his residence 3, Kimberly Villas, Kimberly Road, Kowloon.

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:

Hall Stands and Chairs, Pictures, Stair Carpets and Brass Rods, Sideboard and Morocco Covered Dining Room Suite by Lane, Crawford, Extension Dining Table, Bookcase and Writing Table with Drawers to Match, Drawing Room Suite by Powell & Co., Piano by John Broadwood, Axminster Carpet and Rugs, Etchings and Engravings, Blackwood Ware, Charming, and Ormolu Clocks, Brass and Bronze Ware, &c., Cutlery and Glass Ware, Electro Plate, Dinner and Breakfast Services, Bed Room Suite of Japanese Carved Cherry Wood, Bed Room Suite in Carved Camphor Wood, Wardrobes, &c., Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Carpets and Rugs, Fire Brasses and Fenders, American Ice Chest, Coal and Gas Stoves, Kitchen Gear, Solid Nickel, and Copper Cooking Utensils, A Special Tokio Built Rickshaw, Iron Safe, Plants in Pots, Tennis Net and Adjustable Poles, with Ratchets, Lawn Roller, &c.

The Auctioneers beg to call special attention to the above, all being of good quality and in excellent condition, and worthy of attention. Terms as usual. Catalogues will be issued. On View from Monday, 17th inst. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 14th April, 1911. [1052]

To Let.

TO LET. FROM 1st June, No. 104 The PEAK, partially furnished. Apply to—S. J. DAVID & Co. Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [1052]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap Rent. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession. Cheap Rental. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [908]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUBBEL STREET. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED. Hongkong 1st April, 1911. [61]

TO LET.

"CREGGAN" 39, The Peak. No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD. OFFICES in Kuo's Buildings 4th Floor. AN OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door. Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LIMITED. Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [189]

Intimations.

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL. THE above School RE-OPENS after the Easter Vacation on TUESDAY, April 18th. For information respecting fees, etc., apply to—H. A. COX, B.A., Headmaster. 1053]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 22nd April, 1911, at 12.30 p.m., at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Annex, Clatter Road. By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 10th April, 1911. [1046]

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINE, with a Cutting Machine, Stones, &c. Only 9 months in use. For particulars call at VIGATTENZA, 32, Canton Road. Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [1038]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. 7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min. 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min. 11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min. 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min. 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min. 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min. 2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min. 3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min. 5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min. NIGHT CARS. 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every half hour. SUNDAYS. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 min. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. " 30 min. 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. " 15 min. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min. 11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min. 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min. 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min. 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min. 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min. 7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min. NIGHT CARS as on Week Days. SATURDAYS. Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m. SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND OIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOILET REQUISITES FOR SALE. 18, D'ARQUILLAR STREET, HONGKONG.

MAN CHEONG,

18, WELLINGTON STREET CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SWATOW DRAWING WORK.

Gentlemen and Ladies' TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. Embroidery, Pongee Silk, Glass Cloth, Canton Silk and Lace, &c., &c. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1911. 836

CLOUET CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY. 24 pints at \$22.50. FRENCH STORE, 6 Queen's Road. Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [47]

HUNG ON & CO.,

SHOW ROOM AND STORE at the Premises formerly occupied by A. CHEE & CO. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

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AND FURNITURE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS. CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver Plated, Glass and Iron Ware of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or hire at moderate rates. Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [412]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING. LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY. STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILLAR STREET. REASONABLE FEES. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 15th June, 1910. [1]

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON, 53, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor, Rooms 2 and 3. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Telephone 126. Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [2]

Intimations.



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN THE FAR EAST & EUROPE, via DAIREN.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

(Effective till 30th April, 1911.)

EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun four times a week in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamship Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikio Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Shanghai (Steamer) ...Lv.	Dairen (") ...Ar.	Thurs. Sat. Sun. Tues.	Thurs. Sat. Sun. Tues.	Thurs. Sat. Sun. Tues.
\$10	(S.M.R. Train) Lv. 6.00 p.m.	Ar. 2.45 a.m.	"	"	"
Y11.95	Mukden (") Lv. 8.00	Ar. 9.55	"	"	"
Y11.50	Changchun (") Lv. 11.35	Ar. 7.25	"	"	"
R 9.00	Harbin (") Ar.		"	"	"

Connecting at Harbin with State Ex-press for Moscow.

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Harbin (Russian Train) Lv.	Changchun (") Ar.	Dairen (") Lv.	Shanghai (") Ar.	Thurs. Sat. Sun. Tues.	Thurs. Sat. Sun. Tues.	Thurs. Sat. Sun. Tues.
R 9.00	(S.M.R. Train) Lv. 7.00	Ar. 1.45 p.m.	"	"	"	"	"
Y11.50	Mukden (") Lv. 2.00	Ar. 10.30	"	"	"	"	"
Y14.50	Dairen (") Lv. Noon	Ar. 10.30	"	"	"	"	"
Y40.00	Shanghai (") Ar.		"	"	"	"	"

Connecting at Harbin with State Ex-press from Moscow.

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN Service. EXPRESS EXTRA FEEY3.00 Sleeping Car Supplement.....Y6.00

TICKET AGENCIES—The Company's railway and steamship tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Train Co., Messrs. Thor, Cook & Son, and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RAILWAY HOTELS—Yamato Hotel (Tel. Add.: "Yamato") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Fushun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

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THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE EAST. Output 3,500 tons per day. Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Newchwang and Tientsin Depots and also at Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT, SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

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Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1911. [786]

A. P. JEANNOU & CO.

15, Queen's Road, 1st Floor.

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, M. MELACHRINO CO., CAIRO.

Non Plus Ultra per 100 \$1.50 No. 5 per 100 \$3.50 No. 8 Lago per 100 \$2.75 No. 9 per 100 \$2.80 Fresh Lot Arrived from Amsterdam, Havana Cigars.

CIGARS NON PLUS ULTRA, CASINO, PROGRESO, MARGARITA, and MOCCA CIGARS from ITALIAN MONOPOL Cigars Regals Londres Virginia Alla Paglia. [1022]

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

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ORIENTAL BREWERY LIMITED HONGKONG.

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON &
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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT
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WATSON'S

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VERY OLD LIQUOR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure

Malt Whiskies distilled in

Scotland

OR

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS'

STOUT

in P.N.T.S. and S.P.L.T.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A. B. C., 5th edition
Western Union.

THE
Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1911

A WORLD CHANGE.

The recently ratified treaty between America and Japan will have a radical effect upon international politics. It for the first time marks the recognition by nations of the principle that they may exclude whom they will. That is to say, that all countries are now open to all peoples except as they are especially prohibited. The change is a very great one, for even as late as sixty years ago the greater part of the earth's surface was prohibited to all peoples except as they were specially admitted. Central Asia was a sealed book. Russia "conserved" Siberia, admitting none either from the East or from the West, from the Urals or from the Pacific. The Central Asian Khanates, now Russian Turkistan, were absolutely forbidden to strangers, and none could enter except disguised. Afghanistan and Beluchistan were in similar case. China and Japan allowed entry to certain areas, but to these only. Siam and Burmah were unknown lands almost, while Northern Africa

was closed except in Egypt and Algeria and at a few treaty ports. Arabia was and remains the one and only large area of the earth's surface where one cannot freely travel, and this more because of religious idiosyncrasies than political motives.

The present situation has been brought about primarily by the strenuous efforts of European nations to obtain the right of free living in all parts of the globe, coupled with the knowledge which their success has given them that in the words of the Scriptures while, "God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth." He has also "determined the bounds of their habitation," an ending to this passage which is not generally quoted. The new treaty may be said to be based on this Biblical admonition. Each land is to develop its own indigenous civilization and accept only the immigration which it can assimilate. We need hardly emphasise the admirable principle involved, but it gives the coup de grace to the dream of the middle of the nineteenth century that the world was going to be a great melting pot, in which all the races of the earth would mingle together, to their mutual peace, happiness and prosperity. Whether the disappearance of this idea from the mind of man is permanent or, in the first place, to be welcomed is a question that under the circumstances few will attempt to answer. As far as one can judge at present racial differences are recognised in order that racial antipathies may be lessened. This is a most satisfactory arrangement and is not incompatible with the "brotherhood of man" theory. Even, brothers often desire to dwell a little apart.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

A number of Volunteers paraded at King's Park Range this morning for the rifle meeting.

The Chiyo Maru on her last trip carried silver bullion worth 600,000 gold dollars, and also about 1,000 tons of cargo.

The local courts are still continuing to enjoy their ottoman dignity. No work was done to-day, and the holiday will more or less continue for the remainder of the week.

The management of the Victoria Skating Rink announces that a skating carnival and ball, under the patronage of the Bannan Opera Company, will be held on Sunday, the 23rd April.

Mr. Robert Sheehan, head of the firm of Sheehan Tomes and Company of Hongkong, one of the greatest shipping concerns in the Far East, was in Baguio as a guest of Governor-General Forbes on the 13th.

The new American-Japanese treaty is generally regarded in the States as dealing a death blow to the Democratic suggestions for improving Uncle Sam's merchant marine, since it insists that no discriminatory measures shall be employed against shipping by either country.

If the Chinese desire quick recovery from their plague and famine they should check at once that anti-foreign feeling. The end of China's affliction will not be brought about by Chinamen, but by world-wide philanthropy, of which the people of China are so suspicious, says the "Times," Massachusetts.

Articles of jewellery inscribed with the characters for "longevity" and "good luck" hitherto exclusively manufactured in Hongkong and Canton are now being turned out by Germany in large numbers. The workmanship of the German article is superior, but the gold is only of 14 carat as against the Chinese 24 carat.

Recently a rich Chinese official bought a slave-girl in Peking for \$70,000.

Miss Lawington, of No. 6 Peddars Hill, reports to the Police that she has lost a diamond ring, valued \$100. It was last seen in the house.

The Canton assassin was brought from his cell on Saturday under a strong escort to the place where he had committed the dastardly crime of murdering the Tatar General, and beheld in the presence of a throng of spectators.

Mrs. Frank Grove, wife of the managing engineer of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, proceeds home shortly. Mr. and Mrs. Grove arrived in Hongkong on Sunday, coming down over the railtrack of the Chinese section.

Nam Sui, master of trading junk 1912, reports to the police that last night at 9 p.m. while the junk was anchored in Chalkoing, near Lyemun, a fishing boat came alongside. Two men were in the boat, armed with chop-pers. They forced his fork into the hold and weighted it with an anchor and planks. Having committed the outrage, the desperadoes disappeared with goods to the value of \$20.

Messrs. H. Price and Co. Ltd., wine merchants, of 12 Queen's Road Central, the agents for the Distillers' Company, Limited, have presented, on behalf of that firm, a handsome silver cup named the "King George" cup, for the four miles army and navy roller-skating championship of Hongkong. This cup will be raced for on Saturday next, 22nd instant, during the 7 to 9 p.m. session. Messrs. Ramos and Ramos are presenting the second prize.

The "conservation sensation" in the United States reached a definite stage on March 6 when President Taft accepted the three-offered resignation of Mr. R. A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Department of the Interior. His successor is Mr. W. L. Fisher, one of Mr. Pinchot's aides. Mr. Ballinger declares his intention of "prosecuting the conspirators who pursued him with the assassin's knife," while Mr. Taft in a letter to him says: "You have been the object of a most unscrupulous conspiracy."

THE MING DYNASTY.

Following our special article of Saturday last, it is interesting to note that the Ko Ming Tang, or "The Revolutionists by the Grace of God" intend this week to observe the feast of the Ming Dynasty.

Several local native papers who support the Ko Ming Tang will not publish to-morrow, and the Society in other ways will emphasise their adherence to the principles which we explained in the article mentioned.

BOXING.

COMING BIG FIGHT.

By the Ruby, Roy Kenny, the middle weight champion of the Far East, arrived this morning with a view to bringing off a match with Mellvain, the coloured boxer, of Zambouanga. It will be remembered that on February 10th Kenny journeyed to Zambouanga, and considerable dissatisfaction was openly expressed at the result, the fight being given in favour of Mellvain, on a supposed foul by Kenny.

As has been stated in the columns of the "Telegraph," every effort has been made to bring about a return match in the Philippines, but a recent order has prevented its possibility. Overtures were made to some Hongkong gentlemen, the other day, with a view to the colony being the scene of what will be probably the biggest fight ever brought off in the Far East. Both men feel assured that they will receive fair play in Hongkong, and that they will command a great deal of support from the large crowd of sportsmen here.

Kenny is up here to make arrangements, and will soon go into training at the V.R.C. Mellvain, it is hoped, will be over at an early date.

CHEKWAN ISLAND.

THE GREAT FESTIVAL OF HEAVEN.

THOUSANDS PRESENT.

Clashing cymbals, booming gongs, crackling fire crackers, rooking joss-sticks, ladies beseeching the gods that their nurseries be filled, men praying for a rich harvest, beggars in hand-ropes, mandarins in semi-foreign uniform and escorted by braves armed with three-pronged pitchforks and huge scythe-like spears—all these and many more are to be witnessed at the dirty little village of Chekwon on the island of that name during the present week.

The occasion is the Festival of the Goddess of Heaven, and Chekwon village is the proud possessor of a really fine temple where the deities are propitiated and besought on this important feast.

The sight in this temple is one that few who have seen it could forget. It is a huge structure as Chinese structures go, and the gods inside it are big and many and varied. They were the centre of a throng numbering thousands yesterday, and were almost lost to sight in the joss-stick smoke that floated up to the vaulted ceiling. In front of the main god there sat some four or five priests wearing square black caps like those of the Venetian Council of Three. They were busily engaged writing out the fortunes of those who came to them. Nothing disturbed them; they appeared aloof, impressive, masters of all fate. Roasted pigs, whole, passed by them from time to time to be laid at the feet of the gods, a sudden clash of cymbals and beating of gongs announcing some change in the proceedings, and their customers desisted them to press forward with blazing offerings to the main altar. They were unmoved. Women passed in and out without ceasing, their foreheads smeared with ashes, after praying to baby gods, while a huge heap of joss-sticks smoked in the doorway, adding to the indescribable atmosphere inside.

In the village itself there was laughter and much eating and drinking. The booths are built in a matched alley way that runs right down to the landing stage. Here are millions of blazing colours impossible for the pen to reproduce. Toys of all kinds, foods as varied, picture shops at which you can buy three masterpieces for fifteen cents, and then your Chinese friend will tell you it is too much, joss-stick sellers, and beggars, always beggars. Suddenly there are cries from the temple, a knot of people come stumbling down the steps. It is only a very small policeman, who is as angry as he is small, dragging along by his pig-tail a thief who towers over him. Justice is prompt. The court is only a few yards away, held in the open air. There are guards with guns and knives and spears. The thief is found guilty and removed tied up in an extraordinary fashion.

Then from the hills behind the paddy fields comes the sound of a trumpet, and a thin line of men is seen marching into the village. They are armed with rifles and tridents and spears. Some carry banners, others blow exulting calls on trumpets four feet long. It is a visiting mandarin from a neighbouring village. He wears a military cap and bestrides an animal that was once a horse. His "yamen" is erected at the head of the village and in this matched covering he receives the notables. Evidently a great man.

In the harbour are three Chinese gun boats, while the vessels from Hongkong lie thick about them, fluttering with flags and music of the Chinese dramatic companies installed in the sterns. The noise is without intermission, while from ship to shore ply the busy launches with their human cargo. The movement never ceases for a moment, and it leaves the foreign beholder bewildered but not unimpressed. The prayers made are very real, while the crowd manages itself without official interference in a manner altogether admirable.

The final day of the great feast is on Thursday, when Chekwon will be well worth a visit.

ADMIRAL HUBBARD.

LAST CRUISE AS COMMANDER OF ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Admiral John Hubbard, who came into harbour last week-end on his flag-ship, the Saratoga, began this, his final, cruise as Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Squadron on April 13.

He leaves the station at one of the Japanese ports, followed by the good-wishes of all.

The cruise will continue during the hot weather in the Philippines, and the Saratoga carries recruit crews for the Wilmington, Helena, Samar and Villalobos.

THE PHILIPPINES.

EXPERIENCING UNPRECEDENTED ERA OF PROSPERITY.

Mr. Dean C. Worcester, who about a fortnight ago was in Hongkong, has been interviewed on the conditions in the Philippines, and speaking as Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Government said that, commercially the islands are experiencing an era of unprecedented prosperity. "When the present tariff went into effect, business was virtually at a standstill, but since then it is no longer a question of finding a ready market for island products, but to satisfy the ever-increasing demand for them. The introduction of extensive railroad lines also is bringing all sections closer together. The Philippines are the most promising field for young men of small capital and plenty of ambition, and it is entirely due to President Taft's wise and far-seeing policy that this is the case."

CONTRABAND CHINESE.

AMERICAN REVENUE CUTTER ON THE WATCH.

The revenue cutter Orient, of San Francisco, with a gun rack of from thirty to forty rifles in her cabin, last month left port to search for smugglers in general and the gasoline schooner Kate in particular, which is reported to be attempting to smuggle Chinese from Lower California, Mexico.

The Commander of the Orient declares that they "have learned enough to assure us that the bringing of Chinese slave girls, copies and opium into the country from Mexico in small craft is being conducted with surprising regularity." Ainsworth said, "and the purpose of the Government in scouring the Orient is to keep the coast patrolled for these smugglers."

POLICE COURT.

A coolie was charged this morning with the theft of a quantity of cotton yarn from No. 9 godown. After hearing the evidence the magistrate passed sentence of six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

Two youths were fined \$4 each for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of flowers, the property of the Public Gardens.

A Chinese painter was charged with stealing a purse from a carpenter, near the Western Market, on Saturday afternoon. Sentenced to one year's hard labour and six hours' stocks.

Another Chinese was charged with the same offence, stealing from an Indian watchman in in Des Voeux Road. The purse contained two passage tickets and \$4 in money. He was also sentenced to one year's hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A coolie was fined \$150 or three months' imprisonment for selling raw opium in Shaukiwan. Lam Hop appeared on a charge of false pretences, and was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

It appears that the defendant went into a shop in No. 380, Queen's Road West, to purchase a box of opium. He left the shop with the opium, went as far as the shop door and tampered with an empty box, stating that it is not the stuff he required.

A GRIFFIN'S IMPRESSIONS OF HONGKONG.

It is inevitable, one supposes, that the impressions of a newcomer to Hongkong, should be redolent of platitudes to those whose lot has been cast in this pleasant place for any great length of time. Yet it is possible that they may be of interest to those delighting in the first thoughts of new arrivals, who stare round-eyed and open-mouthed at the beauties of what has been termed "London in China."

The writer came into the harbour at daylight and, needless to say, admired the picturesque situation of the town perched on the well high precipitous sides of the Peak. Later he saw how cunningly roads had been laid out and houses given footings where none could naturally exist.

The first thing that strikes the eye is the beauty of the buildings, more especially some of more recent date. Spacious and airy, with fine verandahs, and lofty rooms, they are the first things which upset the "griffin's" sense of architectural excellence. More so when he has been accustomed to the fine though dingy lines of London's principal buildings. The change comes at first as a shock and it is only after the mind has become somewhat acclimatised that the full force of the new style is really appreciated. Naturally, from the buildings, one's thoughts turn to the streets and here the same tone of appreciation cannot be used. While those leading up the Peak seem to be all that can be desired, it must be confessed that after a slight rain, the roads on the level do not create an altogether favourable impression. Without particularly enlarging, the surface of some of the roads retains too much moisture in the form of puddles to render walking at all cleanly or pleasurable. However, this one discordant note cannot impair the general feeling of liking for Hongkong.

It must be confessed nevertheless that the spirit of the new man is to a certain extent daunted by the complete difference of East from West. After acquiring some experience within the narrow confines of Homeland it is unpleasant to feel that a fresh start has to be made, that the mind has to be purged of many western ideas, and that notions—though correct in the East—absolutely foreign to the ingrained prejudices of home, have to be assimilated to take their place. Doubtless all who read these lines will be stirred by a lively reminiscence of their own landing in Hongkong for the first time, and feel sympathetically towards the fresh sojourner in a "foreign and strange land."

However pretty Hongkong may be it is not really appreciated till one has been to Kowloon, where the whole town can be taken in at a glance, together with the immense harbour, the variety of shipping, mercantile and warlike, and the quaint sampans whose number appears to be legion. Kowloon itself is full of interest. At present, the site of the wharves, with the saving grace of excellent residential possibilities, it requires no trained eye to see that the future of the Colony will lie in that district, directly the Canton to Kowloon railway has reached completion, more so when a traveller will be able to book through to Paris.

To Lown by the railway is a liberal education in itself; the difference between the lofty carriages out here, and the squat, dingy, compartments at home is most marked. Comfort ranks first on this line, but at home premier position is occupied by dividend, to the inconvenience of the passenger. The line itself seems remarkably well laid, despite the fact that almost insuperable difficulties had to be overcome.

The smoothness of the permanent way is truly surprising, when one considers the hugeness of the tasks of levelling, cutting and tunnelling, which have been overcome. The grandeur of the scenery comes as a shock to one who in a perfunctory course of geography—as much too neglected in Eng-

land—was taught that China was a great arid tract of land. True vegetation is not prolific but yet there is sufficient to justify the hope, that, at any rate, the agricultural possibilities of the new territory are greater than one has learnt to believe. Mountains huge enough to one who has lived on the plains, paddy-fields, villages, still walled in for protection against bandits, hillside graves and many another object of interest, strike the eye, on the trip to Lown, and gather in the mind, a tangled mass of impressions, which would need a whole pagoda to unravel—not a column.

CHINESE CONSERVATISM.

China has been too conservative to accept modern ideas and adopt the improvements of the age. It lives on in medieval ways and must suffer the afflictions of the undeveloped times. China in this respect is a menace to the rest of the world. Contagions are incubated there and the germs swarm westward. From thence some twenty-five years ago there came into Russia "catarrh Chinese," which, when it reached Paris, was called "la grippe." It still abides to plague and afflict humanity all over the world.

If the Asiatics of China, the Malay countries, India, Persia and Turkey, can ever be persuaded to clean up and adopt modern sanitary improvements the source of many diseases would be destroyed and the western world would be free from the contamination the Orient always threatens. The deliverance of the West from the plague and from Asiatic cholera has proved the benefit of cleanliness. Other scourges that now afflict humanity might possibly disappear if greater cleanliness were observed. John Wesley quoted someone—it has never been definitely ascertained who, possibly it is from the Talmud—as saying cleanliness is next to godliness. Surely it is much to be approved and its perfect observance would no doubt much lessen human woes.—"Times," Massachusetts.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

DOCTORS' INDICTMENT OF ENGLAND.

"Keep your eye on The Hague Conference, which convenes May 30," and see that China gets fair play at the hands of Great Britain," Dr. Yamei Kin, the Chinese woman who is at the head of the Imperial Hospital at Tientsin, China, made this appeal to the American public in her address before the New Century Club on March 29th on "The Awakening of China." Dr. Kin explained in detail that phase of the opium trouble, that has brought her country to the brink of ruin and enslaved her people in the drug habit.

"Opium was first brought to China by Great Britain," she said. "Then in order to keep our money in China we began the cultivation of opium at home. When our awakened Government realized that the people were being ruined by this drug, its cultivation was prohibited by law in almost every part of the country except on the coast and in two far northwestern provinces. We have done so much that our opium crop has been diminished 70 per cent. In 1905 the trade with Great Britain, which amounted to 5,100 chests of opium per year, was reduced one-tenth, and it was stipulated that this amount should continue to be reduced at the same rate annually until at the end of 10 years no more of the drug would be brought within our borders by England. England has adhered strictly to the letter of the law, but with this difference—that the other tenth of this drug is sold into ports very near our borders, and the scarcity of it enhances its price so that the Chinese can still purchase the drug and Great Britain is profiting by its increased value. We can never free China from the opium habit until Christian England is willing to meet us half way, and an opportunity will be given at The Hague Conference to discuss this way. Then we want American help."—Philadelphia Record.

TO-DAY'S SPORT.

The fifth athletic meeting of Lusitano Recreation Club was held to-day, under the patronage of H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard.

The officials are:—President, Commodore Jono Joaquim Leiria, Vice-President, Mr. Alvaro Gustavo da Rocha, Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. da Costa Vieira Ribeiro, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. O.F. Rozario, Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. da Costa Vieira Ribeiro, Judges, Mr. Loo, d'Almada e Castro, Mr. J. C. Barretto, Mr. A. D. Barretto, Mr. D. J. J. Lopes, Mr. J. D. Osmund, Mr. C. M. P. Remedios, Mr. P. da Rosa, Mr. M. E. da Silva, Referee, Mr. C. da Costa Vieira Ribeiro, Handicappers, Mr. C. M. S. Alves, Mr. A. da Costa Vieira Ribeiro, Mr. A. G. da Rocha, Mr. L. G. Cordeiro, Starter, Mr. A. E. S. Alves, Mr. J. M. V. Remedios, Time-keepers, Mr. C. M. S. Alves, Mr. J. O. Remedios, Clerks of the Course, Mr. J. M. Brito, Mr. E. M. O. Remedios, Committee, Mr. J. M. Alves, Mr. A. G. Botelho, Mr. F. X. Brito, Mr. H. J. M. Carvalho, Mr. C. M. Castro, Mr. A. A. Cordeiro, Mr. A. M. da Cruz, Mr. B. M. Cunha, Mr. E. J. Figueiredo, Mr. F. H. Hyndman, Mr. E. J. Noronha, Mr. A. F. Osmund, Mr. F. M. Roza Pereira, Mr. S. Pina, Mr. I. Rocha, Mr. R. C. Silva, Mr. A. M. L. Soares.

Flat race, 120 yards (Handicap). First prize presented by Mr. A. M. L. Soares. Second prize presented by J. M. E. Macleodo.

First Heat.
J. F. Castro..... 1
J. M. R. Pereira..... 2
Time, 13 secs.

Second Heat.
V. Azavedo..... 1
N. Maher..... 2
Time, 13.45 secs.

Hurdle race, 120 yards (handicap). First prize presented by the Portuguese Staff of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Second prize presented by Mr. J. M. Alves.

F. B. Silva..... 1
A. Costa Vieira Ribeiro..... 2
Time, 19 1/5 secs.

Boys' race, 200 yards (Handicap). Boys from 10 to 15 years of age. First prize presented by Messrs. Noronha & Co. Second prize presented by Mr. A. G. da Rocha.

J. A. Gutierrez..... 1
J. M. Gutierrez..... 2
Time, 27 secs.

Bicycle race, 1 mile (Handicap). First prize presented by Sir Hornumjee Mody. Second prize presented by Messrs. J. C. Remedios & Co.

Carlos Sequoira..... 1
J. R. Pereira..... 2
Time, 2m. 23 secs.

Boys' race, 150 yards (handicap). Open to boys under 10 years of age. First prize presented by Mr. Francisco Gonzales. Second prize presented by The Lusitano Recreation Club.

D. Castro..... 1
C. Castro..... 2

Girls' race, 100 yards (handicap). Open to girls under 10 years of age. First prize presented by Mr. C. M. Castro. Second prize presented by The Hongkong Co-operative Society.

Maria Vieira..... 1
Taulia Vieira..... 2

Three-legged race, 100 yards. First prize presented by Messrs. Graça & Co. Second prize presented by Mr. Pelagio Oscar Roza.

J. M. R. Pereira..... 1
F. B. Silva..... 1
W. C. Baptista..... 2
C. H. Lopes..... 2

Bicycle race, 2 miles (handicap). First prize presented by Sir Paul Chater, Kt. C.M.G. Second prize presented by The Eastern Printing Office.

Carlos Sequoira..... 1
F. J. Brown..... 2
Time, 7m. 20 secs.

Half-a-mile flat race. (Open to European Sailors, Soldiers and Police).

Luckett..... 1
Richardson..... 2
Hardcastle..... 3
Time, 2 min. 9 secs.

Flat race, 100 yards (challenge cup). Presented by the members of Club Lusitano. To be won three years in succession before becoming the property of a competitor. First prize presented by The Hongkong Printing Press. Second prize presented by Mr. J. M. R. Xavier.

J. F. Castro..... 1
L. G. Cordeiro..... 2
Time, 10.25 secs.

THE GROUND NUT TRADE.

The islanders of Chokwan are passionately antagonistic to all steamers; they would like to see the harbour free of all vessels having smoke stacks.

This is because the ground nut plantations suffer heavily from the deposits of smoke dust which the steamers, liners or launches or tramps, leave in their wake.

The owner of a large plantation informed a representative of the "Telegraph" that his business was being ruined by this nuisance.

He did not know why it was only the nut plantations that suffered, but such was the case. He bewailed the lost days of the junk, when his ground produced much wealth in the shape of the fascinating nut.

CHINA AND SILVER BULLION.

FINANCIAL REORGANIZATION NEEDED.

The forward movement of the largest empire in the East, China—a movement literary, scientific and political, but so far as other nations are concerned, most important so far as it touches trade—continues to attract the attention of those watching the course of silver, says the "Market World," New York.

The handwriting on the wall declares to all who read, that foreign control of China's destiny is but a passing phase in the history of its race, that by assimilation of Western institutions and methods, and by adaptation to local temperament and environment, the sovereignty of the Celestial Empire will remain unimpaired in the hands of the native people notwithstanding the free intercourse with the nations of the other Hemisphere during the last few decades.

In such adjustment, profiting by the mistakes of the younger nations, and sifting good from bad, the tortoise may race the hare, and occupy sooner or later that august place among the nations which her huge population and ancient civilization warrant.

The chief factor in the transformation now taking place is the Trans-Siberian Railway, and the events to which it has led. A wedge was driven through with the tenacity of a single line of rails, but it clove the heart of China in twain. From the moment that the line joined hands with the Yellow Sea, the isolation of the Celestial Empire vanished into the limbo of the past. Manchuria, with its fertile plains and its laborious peasant population, found an outlet for its produce.

Trade means wealth, and wealth in China, for the present at any rate, is spent "silver."

The comparatively recent use by the West of the Soya Bean is a pointed illustration of this new trade. The value of the crop of this legume exported from China has risen from \$2,000,000 in 1907 to perhaps \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 in 1910.

Its uses are so manifold in the form of bread, oilcake for cattle, etc., that an increased demand may well be anticipated.

The great obstacle to the advance of China is the necessity for financial reorganization. At present the Peking authorities seem powerless to grapple with the problem, so intricate are the details of modern finance.

Apparently efforts are being made to deal with currency reform; a commissioner has been specially appointed for the purpose and a foreign loan of 1,000,000 is being considered. When copper cash vary from 1,100 to 1,778 per taol within a few years, there is no need to emphasize the need for reform.

When Russia and Japan have divided Manchuria between them, what will happen next? Does anybody believe they will be satisfied? To both these nations the poor old Chinese government appears absurdly superfluous. They believe its territory would be much better managed in their hands and unless other nations interfere they will put their belief in practice.—"Oregonian," Oregon.

POLITE TO OUR FRIENDS.

Some Americans are becoming sensitively cautious in their treatment of the Chinese and Japanese. They would not for all the world offend them. You hear little now about the dread of the "yellow peril." Races that once were the object of scorn, now are exalted, says an American paper. We bid them friendship at every turn. We court China's patronage of our financial resources, we grant treaty concessions to Japan it could not have asked before. Jealously we guard the feelings of both under all conditions. We exhaust our hospitality in entertaining Japan's distinguished representatives and hasten to return the favour by preparing to send a delegation of our own representative citizens to the Flowery Kingdom. We send aid to plague-ridden China and entreat both countries to send their young men to our educational institutions and graciously grant China's request to educate two youths at West Point, our military school.

All this is well, for it makes for peace and better commercial and diplomatic relations. Furthermore it tends to strengthen the arms and influence of our Christian missionaries over there. But now we have come to the acme of our amenities. We have taken it on ourselves to see that justice is done to our caste friends even to the use of the proper term of racial designation. When the Japanese visitors were over here, systematic pains were taken to see that they were not referred to as Japs, but always as Japanese, for it grossly offends one of these proud little men to be put off with the nickname Jap. So now we are engaged in a discussion of Chinaman and Chinese, as to which is proper. We say Americans, Germans, Englishmen and no one takes offence. But the pedantic taste will not tolerate Chinaman, any more than it will Jap. It must be Chinese, just as it is Siamese and Japanese and it will hurt the feelings of your cultured friend from that land if you do not use this term. Far better say Chinesemen, one ultra-pedantic authority tells us, than to say simply, Chinaman. And this American scholar cites to us the fact that our British friends always say Chinese. So that must be proper.

THE PROTECTION AGAINST PLAGUE.

The ancient Empire of China is suffering the double affliction of the plague and famine says the "Banner," Tennessee. The ravages reported are horrible, but it is believed that the real condition of the interior is not fully known, and that the authorities do not reveal the full extent of the horrors suffered.

Europe, in the middle ages, suffered similar afflictions. Visitations of the plague were frequent and famine followed in its wake. But there has been no plague in Western Europe for some centuries, though the population is much more dense than it was in the old days when its ravages were felt. Russia, that is semi-oriental in its conditions has known the affliction in comparatively recent years.

It is not the crowded population of China, therefore, which causes the disease to linger there. No part of China has a population more dense than that of Belgium, where disastrous epidemics are practically unknown.

The Asiatic cholera that was until recent years a scourge in all parts of the world comes no more to Western Europe and the United States. Sporadic cases or imported cases in Berlin, Paris and London in recent years have failed to cause a spread of the disease. This is no doubt due to the greater cleanliness of modern times. Modern sewerage is probably the protection Europe and America now have against the frightful epidemics formerly so distressful in their results.

The Chinese famine has reached a point where the expression "reign of terror" is used to indicate the condition of the regions affected. America is providing for the emergency as it can and China itself is doing much to ameliorate the suffering. But there is little that can be done. Order is hard to maintain when death by starvation stares men in the face.

CURRENCY CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

It is universally admitted that the reform most needed in the Chinese Empire is financial; until the almost incredible confusion that has existed from time immemorial and still exists despite the efforts toward improvement that have been made, is done away with, there can be no question of negotiations with Occidental nations on equal terms. Mr. Knox's scheme for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways would have been impossible of achievement for this one reason alone, even had it been practicable in other ways. In the past year an attempt has been made to abolish the spurious coins that exist in such large numbers, and a movement toward standardization has been started; but owing to the need for a loan of something like ten million pounds sterling in order to accomplish any real change for the better the only important improvement has been that the Imperial Government has indicated its determination to keep the financial question in its own hands and to abolish the chaotic and control of currency by the several provincial governments.

The ordinary means of exchange in China is the "cash" or tung-chien. Nominally one thousand of these coins are equivalent to a dollar; but in parts of the Empire their value may be anything from seven hundred to two thousand to the dollar. It may easily be seen that a person wishing to spend less than a dollar would wish to employ a coolie to carry his purse for him rather than to burden himself so greatly. But the absurdly excessive weight is by far the least serious feature of the use of the "cash." Its fluctuation is such that a reliable writer asserts that in one place he exchanged no less than ten thousand of the coppers for a single silver dollar. This condition is due partly to the large amount of bad cash in circulation and partly to the recent attempt of the Government to call in these spurious coins, forcing them rather into the country districts instead of actually putting them out of circulation.

Larger financial negotiations are carried on by the exchange of broken silver, which is weighed and estimated according to its fineness. Naturally every opportunity for cheating is offered by this system. In certain parts of China the Indian rupee has taken the place of the lump silver; but the Provincial Government has prohibited its use and issued a rupee of its own to take the place of the foreign money. This has only increased the confusion. The Chinese coin is regarded with distrust and is refused in many places; and the Indian rupee has been forced up to many times its worth by the very fact of its becoming rarer, and then has descended in the scale of values, so that now it is frequently counted merely as broken silver. The taol, which is equivalent to an ounce of silver, has only a limited circulation in the provinces and exists rather as an official than a practical coin in most parts of the Empire.

Until China either makes up her mind to accept the conditions under which the fifty million-dollar loan would be made to her by American financiers—despite the disapproval of Japan, who is exerting every nerve to prevent it's deal and to get in a loan on her own account—or succeeds in negotiating an entirely new loan with some European Power, real financial reform is impossible. And all other reforms are more or less valueless without financial reform. This is the plain English of the case. Yet the much discussed American loan seems to be quite as far from realization now as it has ever been; President Taft's rose-coloured view of the situation does not seem to have impressed persons conversant with the facts in the case very seriously.

—"Journal," Providence, U.S.A.

THE "FOREIGNER'S" CHANCE.

Poor old China, doubly afflicted with plague and with famine, says the "World," Omaha, is in desperate distraction, anxious for the assistance of the angel that may be in the foreigner, but still suspecting that he is mostly devil.

Thirty thousand dead from the plague. Two hundred dying daily. But this is only a fraction. This is only in towns or districts that the foreigner knows something about. We don't know what the conditions are in the interior.

Two million without food. One million likely to die before the next crop is harvested.

China is frantic to seize the bounty from the full hand stretched across the seas. The people fight for the food tangled out by the relief committees and the missionaries, and many are trampled to death in the crush.

Japanese and Russian doctors are ready to take sanitary charge of towns and districts scourged by the plague, but the authorities are reluctant to accept their assistance, fearing that the foreigner, getting further foothold on the pretext of mercy, will retain it for commercial or political advantages. And so the request of Russia for permission to cross the border and quarantine the Chinese towns along the Amur is not by the attempt of the Chinese themselves, in their ignorance and with their antiquated methods, to check the plague along the frontier, while further back, where the foreigner can as yet allege no interest, the people are left to die. What is the death of a few thousand or a few hundred thousand to the dreaded onerousness or ingression of the foreigner with his yoke? Food may be received. That may be devoured and sustain life, but persons and regulations, a kind of authority and government suffered in an emergency, may not be got rid of easily when the emergency is past.

Physicians say that this plague, which is entirely pneumonic, has not scourged the world since the middle ages. But even if it were of the ordinary bubonic type, we would still be more concerned than on the occasion of any previous epidemic. One part of the world is more quickly affected by a condition in any other part than ever before. A few years ago China was to the rest of the world as if it were on another planet. Our interest, formerly curious and with little knowledge, has become sympathetic and with fuller knowledge. The far east is not so far as it used to be, and we realize that one-fourth of the human race over there must be embraced in the world consciousness that is quickening everywhere.

It is an opportunity for the foreigner to show China that he is more angel and less devil.

CHINA BOUND HAND AND FOOT.

Rev. Dr. Gilbert Reid, director of the International Institute of China speaking at Baltimore, U.S.A. said:—

"The interest that is to be taken in China is not merely by those who believe in foreign missions, but by every intelligent American who is ready to recognize the critical character of existing questions in the Far East. China to-day is handicapped as no other nation is. When Japan started on her era of progress she was free from political interference; but China is surrounded with powers grasping for territory. She is bound hand and foot by treaties and compacts, which she is not allowed to modify to the slightest degree. With growing patriotism all over the country, there is increased resentment of these encroachments on China's government. It would be better for the peace of the world if all nations would adopt the policy put forward by the American government, that of guaranteeing China's autonomy, rather than one of outside conquest or territorial aggrandizement. All that is necessary is for Christian nations to adhere to the principle of Christianity. We should allow China to work out her own salvation, but in doing so we should be ready to help her, in so far as help is desired.—"Star," Baltimore.

CHINA'S CALAMITY.

The civilized world shudders over the awful disaster that has befallen the Chinese Empire. Plague and famine, twin messengers of death, are stalking grimly through the empire. Thousands have already died, and it is estimated that more than 1,000,000 will be overtaken by one or the other of the awful agents of death before either plague or famine can be stayed.

The Chinese too long withheld the advances and overtures of civilized nations. Japan and India, with similar peoples and conditions, long ago learned to fight and stem the tide of disease, and by the introduction of sanitary measures have succeeded largely in preventing the start and spread of infection. American and English missionaries have done much for India and Japan, as have the commercial missionaries from various civilized countries of the world. China has withstood until recently, the innumerable knockings of commerce and civilization, and in the present calamity is reaping the reward of her obstinate course.

There has been much condemnation in many quarters of the missionary movement of the various churches of America. Much of this criticism has been justified. Mohammedans, Brahmins and Buddhists resent just as naturally and as strongly an attempt to wean them from the religion of their ancestors as would the Christian peoples of America or Europe, should missionaries representing Oriental faiths appear among them. The Christian missionaries have, however, done one splendid work for the nations which have granted them admittance, and that is to teach cleanliness and sanitation. In this they have been ably abetted by the commercial missionaries, who have introduced and sold modern mechanical and sanitary appliances. These-called Christian nations of the world are teaching their sister nations how to live now, even though they may have failed to impress upon them how they shall fare in the hereafter.

In the meantime, the sympathy of the world goes out to China. She is just awakening, and, like a little child just learning to walk, she is accepting and following the teachings of civilization with the faltering, uncertain footsteps of a child. The present calamity will only serve to hasten the day when civilization triumphant will make of the vast Asiatic empire a mighty, prosperous, healthful people, who will wield tremendous power and influence in shaping the affairs of the world.—"Engineer," Cincinnati.

THE WEST RIVER.

The waters of the West River have risen rapidly of late, and now at full flood average thirty-four feet.

Last year this figure was not reached until well on into June.

The crops of the surrounding neighbourhood are in excellent condition and the people are quiet and peaceful. The Canton excitement has not affected them in the least.

Intimations

HAM.

Send for our AUSTRALIAN "DAIRY FARM" BRAND HAM. The Finest Smoked Hams on the Market. The Dairy Farm Co., Limited.

POPULAR

"ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [34]

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCE BANK.

NOTICE.

FROM April 15th the Office of this Banking Corporation will be located in the rebuilt premises of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Grand floor, Corner Des Voeux Road and Lee House Street.

C. WOLDRING, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1911. [1086]

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive Consignments of Local Produce on best terms. 854

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (Daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:— DAILY—\$36 per annum. WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only). (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.) There will be no rebate to Missionary subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,

"Hongkong Telegraph,"

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908. [57]

THE BEST SHERRIES ARE

THE MARQUES DEL MERITO'S.



SHERRY

MARQUES DEL MERITO JEREZ

SOLE AGENTS:—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

12, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG,

Hongkong, 13th April, 1911

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong: "Montevideo"..... Tues. April 18..... From Quebec:

"Empress of India"..... Sat., April 22..... "Algon Line"..... Fri. May 26.
"Empress of Japan"..... Sat., May 20..... "Empress of Britain"..... Fri. June 16.
"Empress of China"..... Sat., June 10..... "Algon Line"..... Fri. July 7.
"Montevideo"..... Wed., June 23.....

"Empress of India"..... Sat., July 1..... "Empress of Ireland"..... Fri. July 28.
"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.
"Montevideo"..... 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 11,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus. Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).....£71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route. R.M.S. "MONTAGU" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (terminal Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....£43. Via New York.....£45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On
SHANGHAI v. Foochow...WOSANG.....Monday, 17th April, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 21 days).

The steamers "Katsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chifoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudit, Lahai Datu, Simperna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JAYDINE MATIESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1911. [8]

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"SUVERIC".....	6,232	F. S. Cowley..	4th May
"KUMERIC".....	6,252	G. B. McGill..	30th May
"LUERIC".....	6,400	J. Mathie.....	30th June

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucifer" and "Orion" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780; Hongkong, 13th April, 1911. [805]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
Tjikini.....	SHANGHAI	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	1st half April
Tjikarom.....	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjikodas.....	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjikodas.....	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjikodas.....	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjikodas.....	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjikodas.....	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjikodas.....	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjikodas.....	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjikodas.....	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half April

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings. [974]

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID... KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Summer, T. 9,000 { WEDNESDAY, 26th April, at Daylight.
AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7,000 { WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Daylight.
MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9,000 { WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE... KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000 { SATURDAY, 20th May, from KOBE

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE... TAMBURA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000 { TUESDAY, 26th April, at Noon.
TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000 { TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY INLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE... KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6,000 { FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon.
YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000 { FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE... TOSA MARU, Capt. H. Nomura, Tons 6,000 { WEDNESDAY, 26th April.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA... YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000 { WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at noon.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA... KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 7,000 { THURSDAY, 27th April, at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY, &c... BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Toranska, Tons 5,000 { TUESDAY, 18th April.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only.
* Carries deck passengers. Calling at Keelung and Shimonu.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	To London, per New Steamer
Kamo Maru	9,000	26th April	1st class Single...Y650 Return... 825
Aki	7,000	10th May	2nd class Single... 360 Return... 540
Mishima	9,000	24th "	Old Str. 1st class Single 500 Return 750 2nd class Single 340 Return 495

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	To Pacific Coast Common Points
Tamba Maru	7,000	23th April	1st class Single...£30 2nd ".....£21
Awa	7,000	23rd May	To London via New York
Iwata	7,000	20th June	1st class Single...£50 via St. Lawrence 1st class Single...£59

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Connecting with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to freight, Passage Sailing, &c., apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager. [5]

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG".....	18th April, M'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG".....	18th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN".....	20th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHINQUA".....	22nd " M'night.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW".....	25th " D'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING".....	25th " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL" AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Tosa" and "Taming," saloon accommodation suitable; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kaifong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinkwa)—with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single; \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 96. Agents. Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [9]

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, TO

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	HOMEWARD.
S.S. Bayern.....20th April	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg:
Freinfels.....6th May	S.S. Rheinfecht.....20th April
Scandia.....13th May	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
Slavonia.....4th June	S.S. Senegambie.....28th April
Strogia.....15th June	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
Spacia.....1st July	S.S. Belgavia.....10th May
Silvia.....12th July	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
O. Fend. Lazear, 28th July	S.S. Suevia.....10th May

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911. [986]

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI.....	4000	S. Crosby...	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 20th Apr., 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO.....	4000	M. C. Smith...	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SATURDAY, 29th Apr., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911. [14]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIP. CAPTAIN. LEAVING.

Haiyang... Capt. A. E. Hodgins... FRIDAY, 21st April, at 11 a.m.

Haitan... Capt. J. S. Rouch... TUESDAY, 25th April, at 11 a.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOCHOW.

Haiching... Capt. W. C. Passmore... WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at Daylight.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days).

Haimun... Capt. J. W. Evans... WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 11 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Company's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

957]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Empire.....	April 7.	April 29th, at Noon.
St. Albans.....	May 5.	May 27th, at Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents. [967]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
America Maru.....	11,000	A. G. Stergson...	Friday, May 5, 1 p.m.
Tenyo Maru.....	21,000	E. Bent.....	Friday, May 12, 1 p.m.
Nippon Maru.....	11,000	H. S. Smith.....	Friday, June 2, 1 p.m.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 5th May, at 1 p.m.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier), [869]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

THE WORLD'S PEACE.

A small and insignificant country, with no commercial or maritime interests at stake, and in imminent danger of being swallowed up by a bigger Power, might well cry, with all its might, for the application of peaceful solutions to the burning questions of the hour, but when such a mighty nation as Britain is found in sympathy with the movement surely no one can doubt the honesty or sincerity of her motives. We cannot follow Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's hasty declaration that universal arbitration is as impossible as universal disarmament, for we can quite conceive of the former being in general usage while the latter still remains a somewhat shadowy ideal. Almost equally as discouraging as the German Chancellor's speech is the statement uttered in the Austrian Reichsrath by the Minister of War to the effect that universal peace was an ideal condition which history showed to be unattainable, and the Austro-Hungarian Premier's refusal to take the initiative in bringing about an agreement with the allies, especially Italy, to restrict armaments, the reason for the refusal being that Austria-Hungary was living on the best of terms with the members of the Triple Alliance.

Daily Press.

LORD FURNESS' WARNING.
Lord Furness, by a couple of weighty letters to "The Times" has succeeded in rousing public opinion in Great Britain—in commercial circles especially—to the need of organisation to assure the commercial future of the country. His Lordship lifts the subject out of the ruck of party politics. He began his first letter by saying that the propaganda in favour of a partisan spirit so high as to render the calm, deliberate and unbiased consideration of our national trade position almost hopeless; and he confessed that he was not unprepared for the criticism that his own position as a convinced Free Trader did not particularly qualify him for the task of writing upon what, for rather cogent reasons, he regarded as a difficult topic. Yet, he said, the argument as between Free Trade and a so-called scientific tariff does not cover the whole ground, nor, indeed, any large portion of it. "I am not an old man," his Lordship wrote, "but I have been going about the world for forty years, and still go, in order to bring orders home; and I state deliberately that unless we apply ourselves assiduously and nationally develop our commercial methods on the highest plane, we cannot hope to hold our own—it would be a natural impossibility." He is unable to resist the feeling that the British people are halfhearted about it all.

South China Morning Post.

THE PASSING OF MENELIK.

At last, in the passing of Menelik, Heaven has claimed its own, albeit a most interesting personality disappears from the scene of his activities. For exactly twelve months, the Negus Negust has been lying waiting patiently for the end while his bedside was watched over by the physicians of rival Powers and fought over by the competing interests of rival chiefs. Three years ago, in the summer of 1908, the Emperor of Abyssinia suffered a stroke of paralysis—and recovered with the aid of a French doctor. After a second stroke the Lion of Judah lost the power of speech, and the doctors in attendance upon him feared the superintention of dropsy, so that the end was thought to be at most but a question of days, though the days drifted into months and the months into years. The ineradicable nature of the Emperor's affliction gave rise to dynastic troubles which were concerned with the question of the succession, and threatened at one time to divide the country. As the rights of accession in Abyssinia always have been decided by force of arms, and the question of the accession has not yet been settled, it is impossible to say how long the Ethiopia of the future will continue to correspond with what Menelik has left.

[Special Articles]

THE PLAGUE CONFERENCE.

On the morning of April 3, in brilliant sunshine the International Plague Conference opened at Mukden, where it will sit for the next few weeks. It is a sensational important event, and the gathering, numbering in all 125, of the leading epidemiologists and bacteriologists of ten different nations mark the value which is being attached to its deliberations by the civilised world. In the space at our disposal it is impossible to give anything like a full account of the proceedings, but the short extracts from the speeches, which we give below, will, we hope, indicate the spirit animating this, the first conference of its kind in China. The delegates and other guests were received by the Viceroy on behalf of the Emperor, while a telegram of welcome from the Prince Regent was read. The Viceroy standing on the steps of the great hall then said: "It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to this ancient capital of Mukden. His Majesty the Emperor, prompted by the highest motives of humanity, has invited all the friendly Powers to join this Conference, and I appreciate deeply the sense of duty to, and love for, mankind which has prompted your several Governments to send you so far away from your lands to attend this International Plague Conference. The Chinese Government and people all over this Empire will not easily forget the eager response you have shown to the cause of humanity by accepting our invitation." The speech was greeted with loud applause, and cheers greeted the rising of His Excellency Alfred Sze, the Imperial Commissioner, who in the course of his remarks said:

"The conditions which have produced this epidemic are not such as can be easily altered without interfering with trade, with the daily bread of many thousands of men, and with the national habits and customs of our people."

"Gentlemen, in asking your consideration of these questions and any other suggestions which you may, from your past experience, see fit to make, I will on behalf of my Emperor and Government respectfully ask you ever to have the practical side of the subject in view. Science comes often into conflict with daily life, just as it is ever aiding it. What may be scientifically and theoretically desirable, may, when the time comes for it to be put into actual practice, be found impossible to carry out; but we are determined to meet this enemy henceforth armed with the best knowledge we can obtain. We will thoroughly consider your recommendations and whenever possible act up to them. The day has now gone past when any Government can allow an epidemic to cause such ravages amongst its people unchecked, not only for economic but also for humanitarian reasons."

The Commissioner's speech strikes the keynote of the spirit of the conference. There will, after it, be little theoretical discussions but sound commonsense work done. The senior Russian delegate, Professor Zabolotny, on behalf of the foreigners, then spoke, expressing the sympathy of the civilised world with China and assuring the Chinese that they would devote all their talent and energies to the work of the conference. The Presidential address of Dr. Wu Lien Teh was a masterly resume of the facts at present at their disposal. In the course of his description of how the plague spread he said:

"Nature is very rich in anomalies, and perhaps as scientists more than any other class of men, you are prepared for such, but, who could have dreamed that the healthy marmot basking, as it loves to do, in the warm sunshine utters a cry resembling the sound pu p'u pu p'u, which in the Chinese language, at any rate, means, 'Don't be afraid, no harm.' Sickness renders it mute, so that in the light of present knowledge it would seem, that when the marmot is not crying 'No harm, no harm' there is a very real harm indeed. The sickness in the tarabaoon which we presume is the forerunner of the plague, in this case, is characterized by an uneasy gait, inability to run, or to cry when chased, and, when caught, the

physical signs are seen to consist principally of enlargement of the glands. When noticing the above signs the experienced hunter leaves his quarry severely alone and betakes himself to more distant spots. During the past few years, however, there has been an exceptional demand for the marmot skins in the European Market and numbers of wandering coolies have, in consequence, found their way to the marmot resorts, hunting it indiscriminately, and, food being scarce, often cooking and eating the flesh of the marmot. A number of these Shantung men have died in previous years, but not in sufficient numbers to attract attention. The season for killing marmots is from August to the middle of October. About the third week in October of last year there were said to be fully ten thousand of these hunters gathered in Manchuria and Kailar, with their skins, waiting to sell them and then to return south for the winter. Dr. Chuan found out that the symptoms of sickness suffered by these hunters were headaches, fever and spitting of blood-coloured sputum, followed by rapid death."

The findings of the Conference will be eagerly awaited by the whole civilised world, and although it deliberates on so dread and somber subjects as pneumonic and septicaemic plague it is nevertheless an indication that all is not dark in China. The best wishes of this community will be given to the men now at work in Mukden.

SAYINGS OF THE WEEK.

Like most new members, I came to the House of Commons with my pockets bulging with Bills for the good of the community.—Mr. Langley.

I have, I believe, been through every Court in the country, with one exception—the Divorce Court.—Mr. Horatio Bottomley.

"Citizenship, to a great many people, spells selfishness; it simply means 'How can I get the rates lower?'"—The Dean of Norwich.

The last people in the world that the Londoner knows are those who live next door to him.—Mr. Churchill.

I may be prevented from being a peer, but never from being an Englishman.—Lord Willoughby de Broke.

It is better to do harm than to do nothing.—Miss Lena Ashwell.

I take off my hat to the Lancashire man who brings up his family on 25s. a week.—Judge Parry.

It is an important fact that people are going less and less to church and more and more to the theatre.—Mr. Bernard Shaw.

The chief need of Europe today is to recover the thought that a country may hold the primacy of the world by leading it in ideas and the art of living.—Mr. J. A. Spender.

There is no fairer landscape in the world than that of England, but it is the brilliant setting of a tragedy.—Sir Gilbert Parker.

When the British public visits the blind it always wants to read the Bible, whereas "Punch" would be more acceptable.—Rev. H. G. Mills.

Poor people on the stage bore everybody, especially the galleries.—Mr. Frohman.

Recklessness is the basis of art; you cannot create anything until you have been liberated from fear.—Mr. W. B. Yeats.

If I dissect and analyse the one human being I shall ever know—myself—there will be little left for me to learn.—Olive Schreiner.

Men create ideas; women create men.—Mrs. Mary Drew.

The experience of all politicians is that they win elections on their programmes and lose them on their achievements.—Mr. Runciman.

The whole conditions of modern life are opposed to the theatre becoming of real national importance.—Mr. Percy White.

It is impossible to hope for woman's suffrage so long as the monstrosity of the beehive hat flaunts itself abroad.—Canon Scott-Holland.

Managers to-day cannot tell what will be considered an improper play.—Mr. Frohman.

The difference between a business man's luncheon and a business girl's luncheon is the difference between knowledge and ignorance. Girls have not yet learned how to eat.—Daily Dispatch.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

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Hongkong, 15th April, 1911.

[1058]

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THE DAILY LIFE OF AN HUMAN APE

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Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [852]

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Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [981]

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Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910. [84]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [922]

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Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [41]

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Consignees.

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Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1911. [4]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

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having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst., at 6 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Thursday, 20th inst., at 10.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1911. [1046]

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